

# KINGDOM OF EGYPT

## Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department CAIRO—EGYPT

### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR JANUARY 1953

Warm during the first and last weeks; cool otherwise with several record minimum temperatures.

At the beginning of the month Egypt was under the influence of a high pressure system and pleasant warm weather was experienced. On the 3rd the temperature reached 29°C at Giza i.e., 9°C above normal, 26°C at Alexandria i.e., 7°C above normal while at Aswan the temperature reached 32°C i.e., 9°C above normal.

On the 7th a cold front traversed the country, the temperature was low everywhere especially during the night.

Some stations reported record minimum temperatures for the months of January since their installation which in some cases was as far back as 1907.

Among these records the following were worthy of special notice :

Station	Date	Minimum Temperature °C.	Difference from Normal °C.	No. of Years since Installation
Minia ... ..	13,17	— 1.0	— 5	46
Sallum ... ..	5	2.0	— 7	34
Damanhour ... ..	15	2.0	— 6	24
Mansoura ... ..	14	1.0	— 6	26
Qena ... ..	16	0.0	— 7	40

Unusually low minimum temperatures which did not constitute records were also observed. The following are some examples :

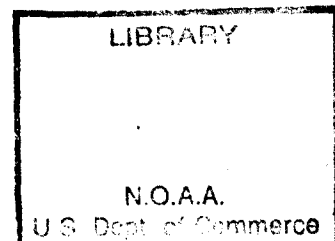
Station	Date	Minimum Temperature °C.	Difference from Normal °C.	Last record and date °C.	No. of Years since Installation
Siwa ... ..	5,13,14	— 2.0	— 6	— 4.5(4.1945)	43
Baharia ... ..	13,14	— 3.0	— 8	— 3.5(12.1949)	22
Dakhla ... ..	16,17	0.0	— 5	— 1.8(17-1944)	48
Fayoum ... ..	14	0.0	— 6	— 0.6(3-1937)	25

Light scattered showers at times accompanied by thunder, fell near the coast frequently during the month and extended inland to Middle Egypt on the 3rd, 18th and 20th and southward to Upper Egypt on the 31st.

Heavy showers however fell on the 15th at Tolombat (near Abo-Kier) where 35 mms. were recorded and also on 23rd when 32.9 mms. were registered at Borollos Light-house, 17 mms. at Rosetta and 13.4 mms. at Alexandria (Airport).

Strong southwesterly winds caused by a system of deep depressions over the Eastern Mediterranean prevailed over Lower Egypt and were unusually severe near the coast on the 4th, 15th, 23rd when the maximum velocity reached 80 k.p.h. at Alexandria causing much damage.

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure, the minimum temperature and the relative humidity were everywhere below normal, while the maximum temperature was about normal. Rainfall was deficient everywhere in Egypt except in Red Sea area where it was slightly above normal.



# **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

## **Environmental Data Rescue Program**

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September 14, 1999

The deviations of the Meteorological elements from their normals are shown below :

**DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL FOR JANUARY 1953**

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		Max + Min/2.			
	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal	1952	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	1016.8	-1.2	17.9	-0.2	8.5	-1.6	13.2	-0.9	22	-13
II.—Lower Egypt	1017.5	-1.3	19.6	-0.2	5.7	-1.0	12.6	-0.6	3	-9
III.—Middle Egypt	1018.1	-1.2	19.5	+0.3	7.2	-0.3	13.4	0.0	Drops	-4
IV.—Upper Egypt	1018.4	-1.2	21.9	+0.4	6.0	-0.5	14.0	0.0	1	0
V.—Western Desert	1018.8	-1.5	20.0	-0.8	4.5	-0.3	12.2	-0.6	Drops	0
VI.—Red Sea... ..	1017.2	-0.9	21.7	+0.8	9.7	-0.8	15.7	0.0	3	+2

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# KINGDOM OF EGYPT

## Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department CAIRO—EGYPT

### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR FEBRUARY 1953

The weather was changeable during February.

Outstanding features were :—

- (1) Abnormal warm wave about the 15th.
- (2) Strong westerly to northwesterly gales on 9th and 10th especially near the coast.

At the beginning of the month Egypt was under the influence of a high pressure system and mild weather was experienced.

On 9th and 10th a cold front invaded Egypt causing a noticeable fall in temperature everywhere.

On 12th moderate northeasterly winds prevailed originating from the Arabian Desert giving a rise in temperature.

On 13th wind veered to southeasterly owing to the approach of a complex low pressure system over the central Mediterranean moving towards the east, causing gradual rise in temperature.

On 15th Sallum reported 33°C. (14°C. above normal), Giza 34°C. (13°C. above normal) and Nag Hamadi 35°C. (*i.e.* 11°C. above normal) which is a record since 1942.

On 17th cold air crossed the Mediterranean coast in its way southwards : cool and showery weather in the north, continued till 24th.

On the 25th the Sudan low extended to the north and moderate northeasterly winds prevailed, the weather became generally settled and mild until 27th when a cold front invaded Egypt and polar air from the Balkans arrived, giving cold weather everywhere especially during the night.

On 28th maximum temperature did not exceed 13°C. (*i.e.* 9°C. below normal) in Cairo.

Rain fell on the coast with measurable amounts on 9th and 10th, light from 16th to 19th, extending inland up to Upper Egypt on 17th and 18th. Showers again fell on the coast on 22nd and 23rd extending to Middle Egypt.

On 28th rain fell again on the coast and was widespread inland, but light, as far as Upper Egypt. 23 mms. were recorded on that day at Sidi Barrani.

Strong westerly to northwesterly winds prevailed near the coast on 5th, reaching gale force on 9th and 10th, when the maximum velocity reached 96 K.p.h. at Alexandria.

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure was slightly below normal everywhere while the maximum and minimum temperatures were slightly above it in all districts.

The mean of day relative humidity was below normal everywhere.

Rainfall was below normal in all districts especially in the Mediterranean area.

The deviations of the Meteorological elements from their normals are shown below :—

DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL FOR FEBRUARY 1953

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX+MIN/2.			
	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal
	m b	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	1016.7	-0.4	18.9	+0.3	11.3	+0.8	15.1	+0.6	13	-10
II.—Lower Egypt	1017.1	0.0	21.0	+0.3	8.2	-1.0	14.6	+0.6	10	-1
III.—Middle Egypt	1017.4	-0.4	21.6	+0.8	9.8	+1.7	15.7	+1.2	3	-1
IV.—Upper Egypt	1017.3	-0.8	25.0	+1.8	8.9	+1.8	17.0	+1.8	Drops	-1
V.—Western Desert	1018.3	-0.2	23.8	-0.7	8.2	-2.0	16.0	-1.4	Drops	-1
VI.—Red Sea...	1016.4	-0.4	22.4	+0.9	11.8	+0.9	17.1	+0.9	0	-1

(Sqd.)M. I. EL-IBRASHI,

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Meteorological Department.

# KINGDOM OF EGYPT

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## Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department CAIRO

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### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR MARCH 1953

The main features of the weather during the month were :

(1) Unusually cold by day and night most of the month, with record minimum temperatures in many localities.

(2) Strong westerly winds on the coast on 7th, causing some damage. Also the abnormal NE gales over Cairo area on 30th, causing severe sandstorms, with a maximum gust of 104 K.P.H. which is a record for the months of March for Cairo.

The month opened with a continuation of the cold spell that started at the end of February, and for the first 8 days of the month, Egypt was under cold north-westerly winds in the rear of a quasi-stationary low pressure over Northern Arabia and Cyprus. Winds were unusually strong on 7th in coastal areas.

On 9th winds veered to south-easterly, due to the approach of a depression from Cyrenaica. Consequently Egypt experienced a short, warm spell until the 11th with the peak on the 10th.

With the passage of the low to the Eastern Mediterranean, winds veered to W/NW on the 12th. Consequently, temperature fell again below normal and a second unusually cold spell was experienced until 26th. This cold wave became pronounced on 23rd, when the temperature in Cairo did not exceed  $17^{\circ}\text{C}$  (*i.e.*  $9^{\circ}\text{C}$  below normal).

On 27th high pressure covered the Eastern Mediterranean, with a complex system of shallow depressions covering the Western Desert, forming an extension of the Sudan low. Easterly winds then prevailed until 30th with rise of temperature giving a heat wave, severe in Upper Egypt, mild in lower Egypt and negligible in coastal areas. Much clouds prevailed during this period.

On 30th a remarkable phenomenon occurred in Cairo area, when strong NE winds blew with violence nearly all day with severe duststorm, reaching gale force in the early afternoon. Almaza recorded a mean wind speed of 75 k.p.h., with a maximum gust of 104 k.p.h., which is a record for the months of March for Cairo area. Moreover, it is quite abnormal to have gales from the NE, since they usually occur with winds from between south and west.

On 31st the trough of low pressure over Egypt moved eastwards, and cool northerly winds invaded Egypt. Scattered showers occurred all over the country from the north coast to Aswan. Rain was heavy, and sometimes thundery in certain localities, especially over the Red Sea where most of the largest amounts were reported that day, such as : 15 mms. at Tor, and 9 mms. at Quseir. Aswan too reported a thunderstorm with 2 mms. of rain which is a rare phenomenon.

Night temperatures were below normal for most days of the month. The following table gives record minimum temperatures observed during the month since the installation of stations.

Station	Date (s)	Min. Temp. °C	Difference from normal	No. of years since installation
Mersa Matruh ... ..	14	4	—	33
Port Said ... ..	1	7	— 5	52
Bahariya ... ..	8	0	— 9	22
Suez ... ..	1, 2, 23, 24	3	—8 to —10	43
Quseir ... ..	3	7	—9	26
Miniya... ..	2, 8	1	—6	43
Quena ... ..	2	3	—7	40

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure was everywhere above normal. Rainfall was also above normal, except in Middle Egypt where it was below it. Both maximum and minimum temperature were below normal. Relative humidity was below normal at Alexandria, Giza, and Cairo (Ezbekia) but was slightly above it at Helwan. The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown below :

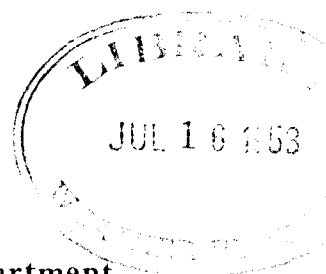
DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL FOR MARCH 1952

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX. MIN. 2.			
	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	1018.1	+2.1	17.4	—2.8	10.6	—1.7	14.0	—2.2	15	+ 4
II.—Lower Egypt	1018.4	+2.2	19.9	—3.7	8.2	—0.9	14.0	—2.3	12	+ 5
III.—Middle Egypt	1018.7	+2.2	21.1	—2.9	9.2	—1.0	15.2	—2.0	2	— 2
IV.—Upper Egypt	1018.1	+2.2	25.7	—1.5	8.9	—1.3	17.3	—1.4	Drops	0
V.—Western Desert	1019.5	+2.9	23.3	—3.7	8.8	—0.8	16.0	—2.2	Drops	0
VI.—Red Sea... ..	1017.0	+2.0	22.2	—1.7	11.6	—1.8	16.9	—1.8	8	+ 7

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# KINGDOM OF EGYPT



## Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department CAIRO

### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR APRIL 1953

Changeable.

A quasi-stationary low covered the eastern Mediterranean from the start of the month until 9th. Northwesterly winds and rather cool weather prevailed over Egypt during this period with light scattered showers, especially during the first two days.

On 10th the low moved to northern Iraq, and winds backed to southwesterly before the eastward advance of a low pressure system from over the central Mediterranean. Consequently temperature rose and Egypt experienced a heat wave until 12th. Among the highest deviations of maximum temperatures from the normal were 37°C in Sallum and 33°C in Alexandria on the 11th. (12°C and 11°C above normal respectively); and 36°C in Cairo on 12th. (9°C above normal).

With the movement of the low to the eastern Mediterranean on 13th winds veered to NW and cold air invaded the country causing a remarkable fall of temperature until 15th.

Egypt experienced a second moderate heat wave between the 16th and the 18th owing to the passage of a shallow low along the Egyptian north coast. The coastal areas affected by northeasterly cool winds however, were not affected by this heat wave.

Temperature fell on 19th and 20th after the passage of the cold front associated by this low.

Owing to a slow moving shallow desert low over Egypt, a third but more severe heat wave was experienced there from 21st till 25th, while Lower Egypt and Cairo areas were not practically affected by it.

The highest temperatures recorded during this heat wave were 44°C at Assuit on 21st (12°C above normal); 45°C at Kharga oasis (10°C above normal); and 44°C at Dakhla oasis on 23rd.

After the eastward passage of that low on 26th there were no material deviations of temperatures from the normal until the end of the month.

For the month as a whole barometric pressure was everywhere above normal. Relative humidity was above normal in Alexandria and Helwan, but below normal in Cairo (Ezbekia) and Giza. Rainfall was deficient.



The deviations of meteorological elements from their normals are shown below:

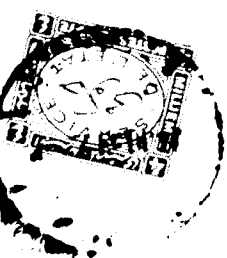
DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL FOR APRIL 1953

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX. - MIN. 2.			
	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	1015.0	+0.5	22.5	-0.2	14.7	-0.2	18.6	-0.2	0	- 4
II.—Lower Egypt	1015.4	+0.7	27.4	+0.3	12.2	0.4	19.8	0.0	0	- 4
III.—Middle Egypt	1015.2	0.4	28.5	+0.1	13.7	0.7	21.1	+0.4	0	- 2
IV.—Upper Egypt	1014.2	+0.4	33.3	+1.2	14.6	0.3	24.0	+0.8	0	0
V.—Western Desert	1015.4	+0.8	32.3	+0.5	14.4	0.9	23.4	+0.7	0	0
VI.—Red Sea...	1013.4	+0.3	27.7	+0.6	17.7	-0.5	22.7	+0.6	1	+ 1

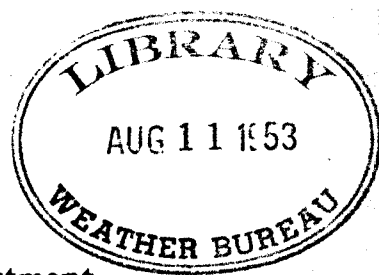
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REPUBLIC OF EGYPT



Ministry of War and Marine—Meteorological Department  
CAIRO

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR MAY 1953

Unsettled, with rapid fluctuations in temperature due to the passage of five successive desert depressions over Egypt, a number which is almost the double for the month.

The month opened with a cool spell, but temperature started to rise on the 4th and 5th due to the arrival over Egypt of a slow moving desert depression, and the first heat wave was experienced. The maximum temperature on 5th reached 45°C in Luxor and Kharga (*i.e.* 8°C. above normal), 37°C. in Cairo (*i.e.* 6°C. above normal) and 35°C. in Alexandria (*i.e.* 10°C. above normal).

The low moved eastwards to Libanon on the 6th and cool north-westerly winds prevailed until the 8th.

The second khamsin low was fast moving and passed along the coast of Egypt on the 9th, causing a short mild heat wave, but was accompanied by fresh to strong southerly winds and rising dust near the coast. Squalls and temporary duststorms were experienced in Cairo area during the afternoon, with a maximum gust of 80 k.p.h.

The third heat wave started on the 12th before a slow moving low along the coast, reaching its peak on the 14th when the low arrived over Lower Egypt. Maximum temperature on that day reached 41°C. in Cairo (*i.e.* 9°C. above normal), 40°C. in Alexandria (*i.e.* 14°C. above normal) and 43°C. in both Faiyum and Bahariya (*i.e.* 9°C. above normal). Temperature fell gradually and a cool spell was experienced from the 17th till the 22nd.

On the 23rd the 4th low arrived over Egypt from the west as a desert depression, causing a mild heat wave. This low then moved to the Eastern Mediterranean on the 25th, but followed by a very shallow secondary over the Western Desert. Temperature varied within few degrees above or below the normal until the 30th.

On the 31st temperature rose once more due to the passage of a fast moving secondary over Lower Egypt. Temperature reached 40°C. in Cairo (*i.e.* 6°C. above normal); similar deviations from the normal occurred in most places, except over the eastern part of the Mediterranean coast where the deviations were very slight.

Much high and medium clouds prevailed during this month, with occasional light showers. The largest amounts fell on the 31st when Sidi Barrani reported 6mms. in a thunderstorm; Mersa Matruh 4 mms.; while Alexandria reported only 0.4 mms. in a light thunderstorm.

Night temperatures were particularly high on the night 13/14 when the temperature in Cairo did not fall below 27°C. (*i.e.* 10°C. above normal) which is equal to the highest record for the months of May. In contrast to that, Mersa Matruh reported the lowest minimum of 9°C. in the morning of the 9th which is a record since the installation of the station in 1944.

For the month as a whole barometric pressure and relative humidity were everywhere below normal. Rainfall was again deficient in most places.

The deviations of meteorological elements from their normals are shown below:—

DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL FOR MAY 1953

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX+MIN/2.			
	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	1012.7	—0.7	26.1	0 0	18.2	—0.3	22.2	—0.2	Drops	— 2
II.—Lower Egypt	1012.8	—1.0	31.9	+0.5	16.0	+0.7	24.0	+0.6	„	— 3
III.—Middle Egypt	1012.5	—0.6	33.2	+0.4	18.4	+1.6	25.8	+1.0	„	— 2
IV.—Upper Egypt	1011.2	—0.3	38.0	+1.2	19.9	+0.6	29.0	+0.9	„	— 1
V.—Western Desert	1012.2	—0.8	36.6	+0.6	19.4	+1.1	28.0	+0.8	„	0
VI.—Red Sea... ..	1011.0	—0.2	31.4	+0.6	22.0	+0.6	26.7	+0.6	1	+ 1

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Meteorological Department.



Weather Bureau  
WASHINGTON, DC, U.S.

# REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

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## Ministry of War — Meteorological Department CAIRO

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### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR JUNE 1953

Changeable and generally hot until the 16th., then settled and rather cool till the end of the month.

Last May was characterised by frequent passage of Khamsin lows. This unusual phenomenon extended to the first half of June when three lows passed over Egypt on the 2nd., 13th., and 16th. The track of their centres was along the coast, and heat waves were experienced, but the last one was particularly severe.

The first low which passed on the 2nd. caused a moderate heat wave; temperature reached 36°C in Alexandria on that day (8°C above normal), and 39°C in Cairo (5°C above normal).

This heat wave was followed by a cool spell from 3rd. till 5th.

The second low passed on the 13th. causing a similar heat wave, but was accompanied by fresh to strong westerly winds, which raised dust in several places near the coast and over the Delta. This heat wave ended over Lower Egypt and Cairo area in the afternoon of that day, after the passage of the cold front associated with the low, and temperature fell to about normal on the 14th and 15th. This heat wave was, however, maintained over Upper Egypt owing to the transformation of the cold front to the Quasi-stationary type on reaching Middle Egypt.

With the passage of the third low on the 16th. the hot air over Upper Egypt was drawn northward and a severe heat wave was experienced all over the country, except in the coastal areas where it was only slightly felt. Temperature reached 44°C in Cairo area that day (9°C above normal) which is the highest recorded in Cairo during the Khamsin season this year. Among other high temperatures reported 46°C by Assiut and Kharga, Nag'Hamadi reported 45°C on the 17th which is a record for the months of June since 1931 for that station.

The cold front associated with the low traversed Lower Egypt in the afternoon of the 16th. causing a remarkable drop in temperature on the 17th. which was also felt in Upper Egypt on the 18th.

The weather remained of the settled summer type till the end of the month with temperature mainly below normal.

Night temperatures were rather higher than normal most of the month except during the period 3-5 when it was below normal. Mersa Matruh reported a minimum of 13°C on the third which is a record for the months of June since the installation of the station in December 1946.

The only rain worth of mentioning is 6 mms. which fell in a thundrestorm over Baharia on the 2nd. Drops were also reported at Cairo on the same day.

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure was everywhere below normal. Relative humidity was below normal in Giza, above normal in Helwan, and about normal in Cairo (Ezbekieh) and Alexandria.

Rain fall was below normal in both Northern and Central Sudan, but above normal in Southern Sudan.

The deviation of the Meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following tables.

### DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL FOR JUNE 1953

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		Max + Min/2.			
	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
Iv. - Mediterranean	1011.0	-1.1	28.3	0.0	21.1	0.0	24.7	0.0	Drops	
V. - Lower Egypt	1011.2	-0.8	33.7	0.6	18.9	+0.8	26.3	+0.4	0	
VI. - Middle Egypt	1011.3	-0.5	35.1	+0.1	20.7	+1.3	27.9	+0.7	Drops	
VII. - Upper Egypt	1009.7	-0.2	38.8	+0.6	22.1	+0.7	30.4	+0.6	0	
VIII. - Western Desert	1011.6	-0.2	38.4	+0.3	22.5	+1.6	30.4	+1.0	0	0
IX. - Red Sea...	1009.3	-0.1	33.1	+0.4	23.6	+0.3	28.4	+0.4	0	0

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### QUANTITY OF RAINFALL DURING JUNE 1953

Station	1952	Difference from normal	Station	1952	Difference from normal
Juba ... ..	123	- 15	Adis Ababa ...	—	—
Wau ... ..	190	+ 25	Roseires ... ..	166	+ 33
Malakal ... ..	211	+ 86	Wad Madani ...	Drops	- 32
El Obeid ... ..	13	- 26	Atbara ... ..	Drops	- 2
El Fasher ... ..	2	- 13	Kasala ... ..	Drops	- 30
Khartoum ... ..	Drops	- 9	Port Sudan ...	Drops	0

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*Meteorological Department.*

# REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

## Ministry of War — Meteorological Department CAIRO

### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR JULY 1953

Mild summer type during the first half of the month; and unusually hot during the second half, especially on 18th and 19th when record maximum temperatures were reported.

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The weather during the first half of the month was on the whole of the mild settled summer type.

On 17th temperature rose, commencing a heat wave due to the arrival over Egypt of hot Asiatic air coming over Northern Iraq. This heat wave was not felt over the coastal areas owing to cooling effect of the Mediterranean on the northerly winds that prevailed during the month. This heat wave was experienced over Lower Egypt until 20th, reaching its maximum on 18th and 19th; while it continued over Upper Egypt until 27th.

Suez reported 44°C. on 18th (8°C. above normal), Nag Hamadi 45°C. on the same day (7°C. above normal), and Asyout 45°C. on 18th and 19th (8°C. above normal) which are all record temperatures for the months of July since the opening of these stations in 1921, 1942, 1945 respectively. Cairo (Ezb.) reported 41°C. on 18th (5°C. above normal), Giza and Helwan (near Cairo) reported 42°C. on the same day while temperature did not exceed 33°C. in any coastal station throughout the month.

After the end of the heat wave temperature was in general little above normal till the end of the month.

For the month as a whole barometric pressure and relative humidity were below normal. Both day and night temperatures were above normal.

Rainfall in Sudan was above normal in the north with local floods, little below normal in central areas, and remarkably below normal in the South.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following tables.

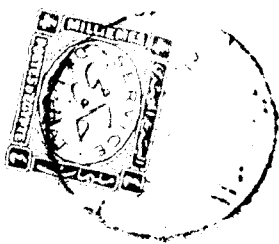
DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL FOR JULY 1953

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX. MIN. 2.			
	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I — Mediterranean	1008.1	-0.9	30.5	+0.5	23.2	+0.5	26.8	+0.5	0	0
II — Lower Egypt	1008.4	-0.9	35.4	+1.1	21.2	+1.4	28.3	+1.2	0	0
III — Middle Egypt	1008.7	-0.5	37.0	+1.3	22.6	+1.6	29.8	+1.4	0	0
IV — Upper Egypt	1007.0	-0.8	39.7	+1.3	23.2	+0.8	31.4	+1.0	0	0
V — Western Desert	1009.1	-0.9	39.3	+1.0	22.8	+1.0	31.0	+1.0	0	0
VI — Red Sea...	1006.3	-0.7	34.9	+1.0	25.2	+0.6	30.0	+0.8	0	0

QUANTITY OF RAINFALL DURING JULY 1953

Station	1953	Difference from normal	Station	1953	Difference from normal
Juba ... ..	80	— 61	Adis Ababa ...	242	— 32
Wau ... ..	80	—112	Roseires ... ..	160	— 22
Malakal ... ..	132	— 37	Wad Madani ...	85	— 48
El Obeid ... ..	40	—102	Atbara ... ..	15	— 3
El Fasher ... ..	171	+108	Kasala ... ..	142	+ 51
Khartoum ... ..	10	— 44	Port Sudan ...	8	+ 1
			Kareima ... ..	21	+ 13

M. F. TAHA,  
*Acting Director General,*  
*Meteorological Department.*



# REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

## Ministry of War — Meteorological Department CAIRO

### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR AUGUST 1953

Hot during the first ten days especially on the 7th and 8th, then cool weather followed until the end of the month.

\* \* \* \*

The month started with normal summer weather; temperature was about or little above normal until the 5th.

On the 6th hot air of Asiatic origin invaded Egypt commencing a heat wave which attained its peak on the 7th and 8th. Zagazig reported 41°C. on 7th (6°C. above normal) which is a record temperature for the month of August since the reinstalment of the station in 1925. Ezbekia (Cairo) reported 40°C. (5°C. above normal). Helwan 42°C. (7°C. above normal) on the same day, Luxor and Naga Hamadi reported 45°C. (5°C. above normal) on the next day. Temperature did not, however, exceed 35°C. in any coastal station during that heat wave.

On the 9th temperature started to fall over Northern Lower Egypt with cooler air from over the Eastern Mediterranean gradually replacing the hot Asiatic air, and by the 11th temperature became about normal all over the country and was maintained until the 15th.

During the next half of the month temperature was mainly below normal in the form of two waves due to the arrival of cool air from over Europe. In most cases temperature was 1-3°C. below normal, but occasionally 4-5°C. below normal.

For the month as a whole barometric pressure and night temperature were everywhere a little above normal. Relative humidity was below normal in Alexandria, Giza and Ezbekia (Cairo), and slightly above normal in Helwan. Rainfall in the Sudan was above normal, especially in northern and central areas.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following tables.

DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL FOR AUGUST 1953

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		Max + Min/2.			
	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I — Mediterranean	1009.6	+0.1	30.5	0.0	23.3	+0.1	26.9	0.0	0	0
II — Lower Egypt	1009.9	0.0	34.1	0.0	20.3	+0.3	27.2	+0.2	0	0
III — Middle Egypt	1010.2	+0.4	34.6	-0.3	21.5	+0.3	28.0	0.0	0	0
IV — Upper Egypt	1008.7	+0.4	38.6	+0.3	22.7	+0.1	30.6	+0.2	0	0
V — Western Desert	1010.4	0.0	38.2	+0.1	22.3	+0.7	30.2	+0.4	0	0
VI — Red Sea... ..	1008.0	+0.7	33.9	-0.3	25.3	+0.2	29.6	0.0	0	0



QUANTITY OF RAINFALL DURING AUGUST 1953

Station	1953	Difference from normal	Station	1953	Difference from normal
	mm.	mm.		mm.	mm.
Juba ... ..	133	+ 5	Adis Ababa ...	—	—
Wau ... ..	235	+ 23	Roseires ... ..	317	+ 102
Malakal ... ..	209	+ 22	Wad Madani ...	158	+ 21
El Obeid ... ..	137	+ 14	Atbara ... ..	66	+ 29
El Fasher ... ..	165	+ 69	Kasala ... ..	152	+ 28
Khartoum ... ..	97	+ 27	Port Sudan ...	13	+ 10

M. F. TAHA,  
*Acting Director General,  
Meteorological Department.*

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# REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

## Ministry of War — Meteorological Department CAIRO

### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR SEPTEMBER 1953

Unusually cool until 25th with abnormally strong north-westerly winds on 8th over the coast; then warmer than normal during the last five days.

\* \* \* \*

The weather was normal during the first week.

On 8th., fresh to strong north-westerly winds of polar origin invaded Lower Egypt. This cold air was brought in the rear of a deep depression over Russia and a secondary over Cyprus, and caused a drop of 3° — 5° C. in temperature. The strong winds on the coast together with a rough sea caused some damage, a very rare phenomenon for September. The mean wind speed at Alexandria (Kom el-Nadura) attained a value of 145 K.P.H., and 50 K.P.H. at times, with a maximum gust of 84 K.P.H. which is a record for Alexandria for the months of September since the installment of the station in 1904.

On 9th there was a slight further fall in temperature in Lower Egypt, but remarkable fall occurred all over Upper Egypt due to the arrival of the cold air. Asswan reported a maximum temperature of 32° C. (8° C. below normal) which was the highest reported throughout the Republic. Cairo reported a maximum temperature of 28° C. on the same day, while Alexandria reported 26° C. i.e. 5° C. and 4° C. below normal respectively.

Temperature rose slightly on 10th, but temperature remained, on the whole, below normal until 25th.

From the 26th., till the end of the month temperature was little above normal inland, and about normal on coast.

For the month as a whole barometric pressure was below normal over Lower Egypt and above normal elsewhere.

Relative humidity was below normal in Alexandria, Giza and Ezbakia (Cairo), but above normal in Helwan.

Rainfall in the Sudan was above normal in the north, but much below normal in central and southern areas.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following tables.

#### DEPARTURES FROM NORMAL FOR SEPTEMBER 1953

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX. - MIN. 2.			
	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I — Mediterranean	1013.1	—0.1	28.2	—1.0	22.2	0.0	25.2	—0.5	0	0
II.—Lower Egypt	1013.1	—0.3	31.9	—0.5	18.2	—0.2	25.0	—0.4	0	0
III.—Middle Egypt	1013.3	+0.2	31.6	—0.6	19.4	+0.1	25.5	—0.2	0	0
IV.—Upper Egypt	1011.5	+0.2	35.3	—0.3	20.1	—0.5	27.7	—0.4	0	0
V.—Western Desert	1013.7	+0.3	34.5	—0.9	19.4	—0.1	27.0	—0.5	0	0
VI.—Red Sea...	1010.7	+0.5	31.4	—0.4	22.4	—0.7	26.9	0.6	0	0

QUANTITY OF RAINFALL DURING SEPTEMBER 1953

Station	1953	Difference from normal	Station	1953	Difference from normal
	mm.	mm.		mm.	mm.
Juba ... ..	30	— 78	Adis Ababa ...	—	—
Wau ... ..	225	+ 50	Roseires ... ..	47	— 102
Malakal ... ..	111	— 21	Wad Madani ...	30	— 26
El Obeid ... ..	73	— 37	Atbara ... ..	9	+ 3
El Fasher ... ..	57	+ 14	Kasala ... ..	51	— 4
Khartoum ... ..	96	+ 77	Port Sudan ...	0	0

M. F. TAHA,  
*Acting Director General,  
 Meteorological Department.*

# REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

## Ministry of War — Meteorological Department CAIRO

### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR OCTOBER 1953

The main features of this month were :

1. Heat wave inland 8th to 13th, mild in Lower Egypt but severe in Upper Egypt.
2. Light scattered showers over Lower and Middle Egypt on 5th and 6th, but heavy in places in Canal Zone where Ismailia and Suez reported 12 and 10 mms. respectively on 5th. Showers were occasionally thundery in both P. Said and El Arish.

\* \* \* \*

The weather was normal during the first week.

On 8th temperature rose due to the approach of a depression moving slowly eastwards from over the Libyan coast, and remained above normal till 13th. This heat wave was mild over Lower Egypt : Ezbekieh (Cairo) reported 34°C on 11th (4°C above normal) which was the highest temperature recorded in Cairo during that heat wave. In Upper Egypt, however, the heat wave was intense. Aswan reported 45°C (8°C above normal) on 9th, and 44°C on 11th and 12th.

After the passage of the depression on 14th cold air invaded Egypt and the temperature continued to be about normal till the end of the month.

A feature of the weather of this month was the rain that fell over Lower and Middle Egypt on 5th and 6th due to the passage of an upper cold trough. Showers were heavy in Canal Zone where Ismailia and Suez reported 12 and 10 mms. respectively on 5th, and were occasionally thundery in both P. Said and El Arish.

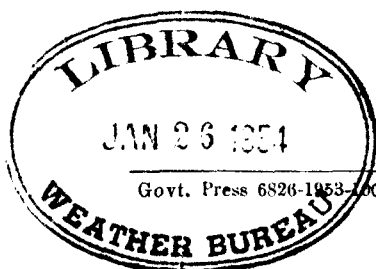
Occasional scattered light showers also fell on west coast during the period 19th till the end of the month.

For the month as a whole atmospheric pressure was about normal. Relative humidity was about normal in Alexandria, below normal in both Cairo (Ezbekieh) and Giza, and above normal at Helwan.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown below.

#### DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR OCTOBER 1953

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX	MIN.	1953	Difference from Normal
	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal		
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I. — Mediterranean	1015.7	-0.3	26.9	-0.5	21.1	+1.0	24.0	+0.2	2	-5
II. — Lower Egypt	1015.7	-0.5	29.8	-0.6	17.0	+0.4	23.4	-0.1	2	-2
III. — Middle Egypt	1015.8	-0.4	29.6	-0.5	17.5	+0.3	23.6	-0.1	2	+1
IV. — Upper Egypt	1013.8	-0.7	33.2	+0.5	18.7	+0.7	26.0	+0.6	Dorps	0
V. — Western Desert	1016.0	0.0	31.9	-0.8	17.0	+0.4	24.4	-0.2	0	0
VI. — Red Sea...	1013.2	-0.6	29.4	-0.2	20.3	+0.2	24.8	0.0	0	-1



M. F. TAHA,  
Acting Director General,  
Meteorological Department.

# REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

## Ministry of War — Meteorological Department CAIRO

### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR NOVEMBER 1953

The main features of this month were :

1. Unusually cold during the last half of the month with several record minimum temperatures.
2. Strong west to northwest winds over Lower Egypt during the period 18th to 20th, reaching gale force on the coast.
3. Wet during the last three weeks over Lower Egypt with exceptionally heavy falls on coast.

\* \* \* \*

The weather was rather warm during the first eleven days of the month, with variable winds and light scattered showers on coast due to the eastward passage of shallow depressions over the Eastern Mediterranean.

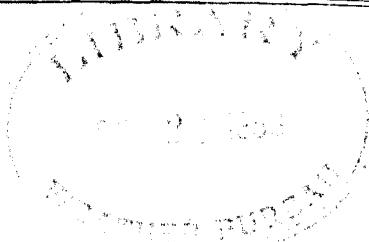
From the 12th till 17th, the country was under the influence of a shallow Cyprus depression. Rather cold Northwesterly winds prevailed with frequent showers over Lower and Middle Egypt, sometimes heavy and thundery.

The Cyprus depression deepened appreciably on 17th; and by 18th very cold north westerly current of Russian origin invaded the country causing a remarkable fall in temperature and giving showers which extended from coast to Middle Egypt. The maximum temperature at Almaza (Cairo) did not exceed 15 °C on 18th (i.e. 10 °C below normal). This exceptional cold spell continued all over Egypt until 20th. Winds were strong over Lower-Egypt and reached gale force on the coast causing some damage; Alexandria recorded a maximum gust of 95 K.P.H. on 18th, which is a record for the months of November since observations were taken in Alexandria in 1904.

On 21st. the depression filled up and winds moderated. Temperature rose but remained below normal until the 24th.

On 25th the Cyprus depression deepened again and then moved to Northern Iraq bringing to Egypt in its rear cold unstable air, and another abnormally cold and wet spell was experienced until the end of the month. Record minimum temperatures were reported from many stations since their installation as shown in the following table :—

Station	Date	Min. Temp.	Difference from normal
Giza (near cairo) ... ..	30th	3°C	— 7°C
Tanta ... ..	30th	4°C	— 7°C
Fayoum ... ..	29, 30th	4°C	— 7°C
Minya ... ..	30th	3°C	— 7°C
Asyut ... ..	30th	3°C	— 7°C
Qena ... ..	30th	4°C	— 7°C
Suez ... ..	30th	5°C	— 8°C



Among the highest rainfalls during this last cold spell are : 107 mm. in Sallum on 25th which is a record for the months of November for that station since 1919, which is equal to its mean annual rainfall ; also 45 mms. in Sallum, 37 mms. in Sidi Barrani, and 38 mms. in Port-Said fell on 27th.

For the month as a whole, the barometric pressure was above normal, while both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal. Relative humidity was below normal in Alexandria, Ezbekia (Cairo) and Giza, but above normal in Helwan.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown below.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR NOVEMBER 1953

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		Max × Min/2.			
	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	1019.0	+1.8	21.7	—2.6	15.1	—1.9	18.4	—2.2	49	+27
II.—Lower Egypt	1019.1	+1.5	24.0	—2.1	11.8	—1.6	17.9	—1.8	9	+2
III.—Middle Egypt	1019.6	+2.0	23.1	—2.7	12.0	—1.8	17.6	—2.2	2	—1
IV.—Upper Egypt	1018.9	+2.3	26.9	—1.5	11.3	—2.1	19.1	—1.8	0	0
V.—Western Desert	1020.0	+2.1	25.9	—1.6	10.6	—1.2	18.2	—1.4	Dorps	0
VI.—Red Sea... ..	1017.2	+1.5	24.2	—2.2	14.2	—2.3	19.2	—2.2	0	—2

M. F. TAHA,  
Acting Director General,  
Meteorological Department.



REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Ministry of War — Meteorological Department  
CAIRO

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR DECEMBER 1953

Cold rainy weather during the 1st three weeks with record minimum temperatures: mild weather for the rest of month.

\* \* \* \*

The unusually cold weather which was experienced during the latter part of the last month continued during the 1st. three weeks of this month when Egypt was under the flow of cold air (Pe) from eastern Europe and western Asia. The cold wave was especially severe on 18th., and 19th., when maximum temperature did not exceed 15°C. in Cairo (Ezbekiya) and 14 °C in Alexandria (*i.e.* 7 °C below normal).

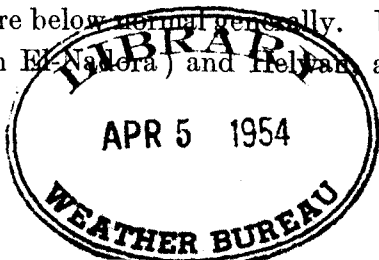
On 20th record minimum temperatures were reported from the stations shown in the following table since their installation :

Station	Minimum Temp.	Difference from Normal
Damietta ... ..	3.0°C	— 7°C
Hurghada ... ..	5.0°C	— 6°C
Nag-Hamadi ... ..	1.0°C	— 6°C

From 21st till the end of the month two successive depressions passed from the central Mediterranean to the eastern Mediterranean and the winds which prevailed during this period had a southerly component, thus mild weather was experienced. Night temperatures were particularly higher than normal during that period *e.g.*, the minimum temperature in Cairo (Ezbekiya) did not fall below 16 °C on the 24th and 15 °C on 31st (*i.e.* 7 °C above normal) ; while in Alexandria (Aerodrome) minimum temperature was 16 °C on 31st (*i.e.* 5 °C above normal).

This month was rainy in general. Rain was light and confined to Lower Egypt during the first ten days, except in Damietta on the 1st when 15 mm were recorded. For the rest of the month, rain extended to Middle Egypt ; and was particularly frequent and heavy during the period 11th till 20th. Among the heavy falls during that period were 31mm in Damietta on 14th which is a record for the station since 1930 for the months of December ; also 20 mm. in Port Said, 12 mm in each of El Arish and Damanhur, 11 mm. in Rosetta, 14 mms in Wadi El-Natrun on same day.

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure was above normal everywhere, maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal generally. Relative humidity was above normal in Alexandria (Kom El-Nakara) and Helwan, and below normal at Cairo (Ezbekiya) and Giza.



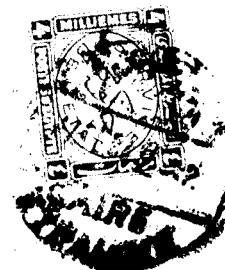
The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown below.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR DECEMBER 1953

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX + MIN 2			
	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal	1953	Difference from Normal
	b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	1020.4	+2.2	17.8	—2.3	11.8	—0.4	14.8	—1.4	61	+29
II.—Lower Egypt	1020.8	+1.8	19.3	—2.2	8.8	—0.1	14.0	—1.2	13	+4
III.—Middle Egypt	1021.4	+2.3	19.2	—1.6	9.0	—0.3	14.1	—1.0	8	+4
IV.—Upper Egypt	1021.0	+2.1	22.0	—1.2	7.2	—1.4	14.6	—1.3	1	—1
V.—Western Desert	1022.2	+2.2	20.8	—1.5	6.8	+0.2	13.8	—0.6	Drops	—1
IV.—Red Sea... ..	1019.9	+2.3	20.8	—1.8	10.0	—2.3	15.4	—2.0	Drops	—1

January 7, 1954

M. F. TAHA  
Acting Director General



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